

DEALERS YIELD IN MILK STRIKE; HITCH ON LENGTH OF CONTRACT

MILLIONS POUR INTO G. O. P. CAMPAIGN FUND, RIVALLING THAT OF MARK HANNA IN 1896

Appropriation for Advertising Alone Is Placed at \$1,000,000.

FOR STRONG WIND-UP.

Political Experts Estimate Contents of "Dough Bag" at More Than \$3,000,000.

Campaign fund rivaling that of Mark Hanna in the McKinley campaign of 1896 is now pouring into the treasury of the Republican National Committee. Already it is running into the millions and what its total will be nobody can predict.

"I understand," said Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, "that the Republicans have an enormous fund, more than they have legitimate use for. We only know that it is being spent lavishly in various parts of the country and that a tremendous distribution is being planned for the windup of the campaign."

While the Republicans are keeping strictly secret the amount of the contributions, yet the enormous size of their dough bag is apparent from some of the expenditures they are making.

One million dollars is the appropriation for advertising alone. Contracts are understood to have been made already with magazines for \$200,000 of advertising in page displays. Contracts for \$500,000 of daily and weekly newspaper advertising are now being arranged.

This enormous blast of paid advertising is to be let loose in all parts of the country in the latter part of October. It is a repetition on a much greater scale of the advertising campaign carried on last year by George W. Perkins against the New York State Constitution.

Political experts estimate that if the Republicans can afford to spend a million dollars on advertising alone their campaign fund must be more than \$3,000,000. There are intimations that collections and promises to date amount to \$2,500,000.

In Republican headquarters everything is now running on a scale of expansion and unlimited expense unequalled in national campaigns. Even Chairman Hanna in 1896 had no such extensive offices as Chairman Willcox runs at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Five entire floors of the large office building are now occupied exclusively by various branches of the Hughes campaign. The staff of paid employees is reaching a small army.

Special trains are being run by Republican candidates. Ten years ago a special Pullman car attached to regular trains was considered political extravagance. Even the women's committee is running a trans-continental special train at a cost of several thousand dollars a day.

President Wilson, on his trip this week to Omaha, contents himself with a single private car. When Candidate Hughes starts next week his train will consist of seven cars.

It is estimated the Republicans have \$5 for every \$1 that the Democrats have collected.

GOETHALS NAMED WITH CLARK ON THE EIGHT-HOUR BOARD

President Wilson Makes Selection To-Day—Van Hise May Be Third Commissioner.

OMAHA, Oct. 5.—Two members of the special commission to examine into the working of the Adamson Eight-Hour Railroad Law have been selected by the President. They are Major Gen. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, and Edgar E. Clark, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who formerly was grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors.

It is understood that the President has under consideration for the third member of the commission, Charles H. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, who has taken a prominent part in many economic questions. Prof. Van Hise was a member of the special commission which averted the threatened railway strike of 1914.

The commission's task will begin when the law takes effect on Jan. 1. After an inquiry of not more than nine or less than six months the commission will make a report to the President and Congress.

Pending the filing of this report and for thirty days thereafter the law provides that there shall be no reduction of wages of the employees affected for the standard eight hours of work.

Those members of the commission who are Government employees or army officers will receive no additional pay for their services. An appropriation of \$25,000 has been made for the investigation, including traveling expenses, salaries of assistants, office rent, etc.

"DAYLIGHT BURGLAR" IN DAYLIGHT ESCAPE

Richard Wellman, Out on \$5,000 Bail, Eludes Detectives Guarding Him.

Richard Wellman, known to the police as the "daylight burglar" and who was released on \$5,000 bail in Brooklyn this morning, escaped this afternoon from the two detectives employed by his bondsmen to watch him. He was at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, a detective on each side of him, when he slipped into a store and eluded them.

After a vain search the two went to Police Headquarters and asked the Detective Bureau to help them find him.

In the rooms of Wellman, whose alias is "Heverly," were found a pair of silk stockings identified by Mrs. Florence Van Sise as having been stolen from her home, No. 1523 President Street, Brooklyn.

Wellman was arrested Monday night at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street by Detectives Cavanaugh and Denon, of the Brooklyn department.

WILSON IS GREETED BY 100,000 CROWD AT OMAHA TO-DAY

City Is in Gala Dress and the President Enters Into Spirit of Celebration.

WISHES WOMEN VOTED.

At Cheers for Mrs. Wilson, He Says: "I think She Could be Elected."

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 5.—President Wilson came to Omaha to-day for one of the busiest days of his career. Arriving here shortly before noon, after greeting several thousand people in towns he passed through, he went immediately to the Commercial Club for his first Middle Western speech since the campaign opened.

The President was received with enthusiastic applause when he entered the club where 600 Omaha business men were gathered. Mr. Wilson sat between Gov. Moorehead and Senator Hitchcock.

Just before the President began speaking ice cream in the shape of doves of peace was placed before him amid applause. He was introduced by J. A. Sunderland, president of the club. The entire audience stood and waved their napkins.

"I notice, however, old the records of this part of the country may be, nothing really got started until fifty years ago," the President began. "Since that time this part of the country has started many things.

"It is useful to make new beginnings—to break traditions to meet the conditions arising when 'chickens of the past have been broken off."

"There are many circumstances that make one feel the present state of the world is beyond measure tragic. It is, however, going to do America a great service. It is going to make every American obliged to realize he lives in a new age, full of prospect and prophecy."

"The time has come," the President said, "when America has had thrust upon her the necessity of serving the world.

"That alters our commercial problems and, in fact, all our problems. The man who insists on doing things the old way will be pushed to the rear."

The President said it used to be thought right to exploit the world, but now it was necessary to serve the world. "America can lead the world if she will only see the way," he added.

Because of the Ak-Sar-Ben celebration of Nebraska's admission to statehood Omaha was in gala attire. Flags decorated the buildings and bands of music played almost constantly. The President immediately entered into the spirit of the occasion. Bands of Indians and of cowboys were here to participate in the parade. It was estimated fully 100,000 people lined the streets.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Iowa, Oct. 5.—President Wilson, crossing Iowa on his way to Missouri today, told a crowd at Missouri Valley that he appreciated greatly the reception given him in the Middle West.

The President was up early this

(Continued on Second Page.)

ALDERMANIC HEAD MUST BE ELECTED THIS YEAR

Appellate Court Also Decides for Election of County Officers in the Bronx.

In decisions handed down this afternoon the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court held that a new President of the Board of Aldermen must be elected this year and that the statute making the terms of office of the Sheriff, District Attorney, County Clerk and Register of Deeds of Bronx County four years was unconstitutional. These offices will also be filled at the coming election.

8,000 MORE TROOPS ORDERED TO BORDER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—All army departmental commanders were ordered by the War Department to-day to despatch militia organizations at all in State mobilization camps to the border as soon as they can arrange transportation facilities.

The orders affect those troops which have not yet seen service at the border, comprising about 8,000 men in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Colorado, New Hampshire, New York and Mississippi.

THREE SHOT IN HOLD-UP.

Jersey Farmer Killed and Relatives Murdered by Robbers.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 5.—George Righter, a farmer of Atalon, Huron County, was shot and killed this afternoon by three highwaymen while on his way to pay the berry pickers in his cherry bog. The thugs secured the payroll and escaped.

A son and daughter-in-law of Righter were also shot and are in a serious condition.

GIANT ADRIATIC HAD U-BOAT SCARE ON VOYAGE HERE

British Patrol Boat Sent to Guard Her Mistaken in Mist for Submarine.

PASSENGERS WARNED.

414 Put on Life Belts and Liner at Full Speed Twisted Her Course.

A British patrol boat, mistaken for a German submarine, gave officers and passengers of the steamship Adriatic a bad scare when the ship was one day out from Liverpool on her voyage to New York which ended to-day. The Adriatic's lookout, sighting a low-lying shape in the morning mist pursuing the ship, reported it to the captain as a submarine.

The captain, taking no chances, blew four warning blasts on the whistle, which meant that the passengers—414 in all—were to seize life preservers and stand by the lifeboats. This they did, many in terror. Meantime the captain put the helm over so sharply that it seemed as if the big ship heeled over on her beam ends.

Speeding at twenty knots, the Adriatic tried to escape from her pursuer. An hour later, while the excitement on the ship was intense, the mist lifted enough to disclose that the pursuing vessel flew the British flag. She was a patrol boat which was supposed to be protecting the ship from the German craft she was mistaken for, and had lost the Adriatic during the night.

The Adriatic, 24,000 tons, is the largest ship now in active passenger service.

Before taking the witness stand to-day in Justice Greenbaum's part of the Supreme Court, where her separation suit against Ernest G. Phinney, wealthy lumberman and member of many clubs, is on trial, Mrs. Willie Pearl Phinney waved a bundle of letters and promised to read to the court "the sweetest letters that a husband ever wrote to his wife."

While the couple lived together at No. 469 Riverside Drive only six months, Mrs. Phinney declared her husband's letters to her during that time were more ardent than a suitor usually writes his betrothed.

Mrs. Phinney, under direct examination by Max D. Steuer, told Justice Greenbaum that her honeymoon was hardly over in 1915 before her husband left for Jacksonville, Fla., where he has large business interests, and never came back. That he never intended to return, Mrs. Phinney testified, was indicated by a suit for divorce he filed in Jacksonville.

Things were very happy, the wife said, while she and her husband lived at the Waldorf and he provided her with a retinue of servants. When they moved into the Riverside Drive apartment disarrangements arose. On cross-examination Attorney F. R. Truesdale sought to show that Mrs. Phinney had made life unbearable for her husband.

"Didn't you threaten to throw vitriol in your husband's face?" asked Mr. Truesdale.

Mrs. Phinney arose from the witness chair and, striking the Judge's desk with her gloved hand, loudly replied:

"That is absolutely false. I never did anything to humiliate or hurt my husband."

"But you bought a revolver and hunted for days for your husband with the purpose of shooting him, didn't you?" she was asked.

"Why, I couldn't and wouldn't attempt to use a gun," declared Mrs. Phinney.

"Well, when you found you couldn't shoot your husband you threatened to shoot his lawyers, didn't you?" was asked.

"What would be the use of shooting them?" the witness inquired. "I am not a shooting woman, and I knew that if I brought this case into court I would get justice ultimately if not immediately."

Mrs. Phinney admitted she had hunted for her husband.

"I went to his clubs and to his usual haunts and couldn't find him," she said. "I thought he needed care and, as I had been a professional nurse, I wanted to take him home and care for him."

Noticing the increasing nervousness of Mrs. Phinney under the cross-examination of Mr. Truesdale, Justice Greenbaum adjourned the case until Oct. 19 to enable Mrs. Phinney to consult with a physician. The court announced it would name the doctor.

WIFE DIDN'T WANT "TO KILL PHINNEY, BUT TO KEEP HIM"

She Indignantly Denies Threats in Separation Suit Against the Rich Lumberman.

CITES HIS LOVE NOTES.

Says They Are 'Sweetest Letters a Husband Ever Wrote'—Not a 'Shooting Woman.'

BORDEN FIRST TO GRANT DEMAND; SIX MONTHS' AGREEMENT AT ISSUE

New Offer Comes as Famine Reaches Its Climax—Women, Babies in Arms, Fight at the City Stations for Supplies for Children.

EXTRA POLICE CALLED TO PREVENT DISORDER

The milk boycott situation was cleared this afternoon when the Borden Condensed Milk Company, which takes care of one-fifth of New York's milk supply, announced that it would grant the demand of the producers for an increase of 45 cents per hundred pounds for milk at the source of supply. The other big milk distributing concerns immediately fell into line with the Borden.

The only obstacle in the way of a quick finish to the milk shortage lies in a disagreement between the farmers and the distributors as to the period over which the increase is to be effective. The Borden Company in announcing its determination to grant an increase which will pay the producer about five cents a quart for his milk at the point of delivery limited the contract for the increase to a period of thirty days.

The representatives of the Dairy-men's League who assembled at the City Hall this afternoon at the request of Mayor Mitchell to talk over the situation promptly rejected the Borden offer, but only insofar as it applies to the time it shall be effective. R. D. Cooper, chairman of the League, said:

"We can't consider an offer that doesn't run at least six months. We wouldn't look at an offer which is to be in force only thirty days."

The representatives of the dairymen met Health Commissioner Emerson and Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan in the Mayor's office. The Mayor was not present.

Commissioner Emerson said he had hoped that a compromise might be reached by which the producers will accept a thirty day contract with the provision that a disinterested commission, to be appointed by the Mayor, shall investigate and report within thirty days on the merits of the controversy.

A little after 1 P. M. H. N. Hallock, Vice President of the Borden company, sent word to all the depots of the company in all the States supplying milk to this market to pay the increase.

"We have granted everything the Dairymen's League demanded," said Mr. Hallock to The Evening World reporter. "We have felt from the first that the biggest question in this business is the babies of New York. The Dairymen's League and the Borden Company come next.

"We've met the great public necessity—the duty of supplying the needs of the people. We have felt that the price asked by the farmers is too high and we kept up the contention as long as it was reasonable to. The big thing now is to protect the public."

The officers of the other milk distributing companies were gathered at City Hall to meet Health Commissioner Emerson when they were told what the Borden had done.

"Then we'll all have to fall in line," said Loten Horton, President of the Sheffield Farms Company. "What else is there for us to do? We'll have to meet the extortionate demands of the farmers."

The other milk distributors present all said about the same thing.

The hardest pinch of the famine was felt to-day among the people

WIFE DIDN'T WANT "TO KILL PHINNEY, BUT TO KEEP HIM"

She Indignantly Denies Threats in Separation Suit Against the Rich Lumberman.

CITES HIS LOVE NOTES.

Says They Are 'Sweetest Letters a Husband Ever Wrote'—Not a 'Shooting Woman.'

Before taking the witness stand to-day in Justice Greenbaum's part of the Supreme Court, where her separation suit against Ernest G. Phinney, wealthy lumberman and member of many clubs, is on trial, Mrs. Willie Pearl Phinney waved a bundle of letters and promised to read to the court "the sweetest letters that a husband ever wrote to his wife."

While the couple lived together at No. 469 Riverside Drive only six months, Mrs. Phinney declared her husband's letters to her during that time were more ardent than a suitor usually writes his betrothed.

Mrs. Phinney, under direct examination by Max D. Steuer, told Justice Greenbaum that her honeymoon was hardly over in 1915 before her husband left for Jacksonville, Fla., where he has large business interests, and never came back. That he never intended to return, Mrs. Phinney testified, was indicated by a suit for divorce he filed in Jacksonville.

Things were very happy, the wife said, while she and her husband lived at the Waldorf and he provided her with a retinue of servants. When they moved into the Riverside Drive apartment disarrangements arose. On cross-examination Attorney F. R. Truesdale sought to show that Mrs. Phinney had made life unbearable for her husband.

"Didn't you threaten to throw vitriol in your husband's face?" asked Mr. Truesdale.

Mrs. Phinney arose from the witness chair and, striking the Judge's desk with her gloved hand, loudly replied:

"That is absolutely false. I never did anything to humiliate or hurt my husband."

"But you bought a revolver and hunted for days for your husband with the purpose of shooting him, didn't you?" she was asked.

"Why, I couldn't and wouldn't attempt to use a gun," declared Mrs. Phinney.

"Well, when you found you couldn't shoot your husband you threatened to shoot his lawyers, didn't you?" was asked.

"What would be the use of shooting them?" the witness inquired. "I am not a shooting woman, and I knew that if I brought this case into court I would get justice ultimately if not immediately."

Mrs. Phinney admitted she had hunted for her husband.

"I went to his clubs and to his usual haunts and couldn't find him," she said. "I thought he needed care and, as I had been a professional nurse, I wanted to take him home and care for him."

Noticing the increasing nervousness of Mrs. Phinney under the cross-examination of Mr. Truesdale, Justice Greenbaum adjourned the case until Oct. 19 to enable Mrs. Phinney to consult with a physician. The court announced it would name the doctor.

WIFE DIDN'T WANT "TO KILL PHINNEY, BUT TO KEEP HIM"

She Indignantly Denies Threats in Separation Suit Against the Rich Lumberman.

CITES HIS LOVE NOTES.

Says They Are 'Sweetest Letters a Husband Ever Wrote'—Not a 'Shooting Woman.'

Before taking the witness stand to-day in Justice Greenbaum's part of the Supreme Court, where her separation suit against Ernest G. Phinney, wealthy lumberman and member of many clubs, is on trial, Mrs. Willie Pearl Phinney waved a bundle of letters and promised to read to the court "the sweetest letters that a husband ever wrote to his wife."

While the couple lived together at No. 469 Riverside Drive only six months, Mrs. Phinney declared her husband's letters to her during that time were more ardent than a suitor usually writes his betrothed.

Mrs. Phinney, under direct examination by Max D. Steuer, told Justice Greenbaum that her honeymoon was hardly over in 1915 before her husband left for Jacksonville, Fla., where he has large business interests, and never came back. That he never intended to return, Mrs. Phinney testified, was indicated by a suit for divorce he filed in Jacksonville.

Things were very happy, the wife said, while she and her husband lived at the Waldorf and he provided her with a retinue of servants. When they moved into the Riverside Drive apartment disarrangements arose. On cross-examination Attorney F. R. Truesdale sought to show that Mrs. Phinney had made life unbearable for her husband.

"Didn't you threaten to throw vitriol in your husband's face?" asked Mr. Truesdale.

Mrs. Phinney arose from the witness chair and, striking the Judge's desk with her gloved hand, loudly replied:

"That is absolutely false. I never did anything to humiliate or hurt my husband."

"But you bought a revolver and hunted for days for your husband with the purpose of shooting him, didn't you?" she was asked.

"Why, I couldn't and wouldn't attempt to use a gun," declared Mrs. Phinney.

"Well, when you found you couldn't shoot your husband you threatened to shoot his lawyers, didn't you?" was asked.

"What would be the use of shooting them?" the witness inquired. "I am not a shooting woman, and I knew that if I brought this case into court I would get justice ultimately if not immediately."

Mrs. Phinney admitted she had hunted for her husband.

"I went to his clubs and to his usual haunts and couldn't find him," she said. "I thought he needed care and, as I had been a professional nurse, I wanted to take him home and care for him."

Noticing the increasing nervousness of Mrs. Phinney under the cross-examination of Mr. Truesdale, Justice Greenbaum adjourned the case until Oct. 19 to enable Mrs. Phinney to consult with a physician. The court announced it would name the doctor.

WIFE DIDN'T WANT "TO KILL PHINNEY, BUT TO KEEP HIM"

She Indignantly Denies Threats in Separation Suit Against the Rich Lumberman.

CITES HIS LOVE NOTES.

Says They Are 'Sweetest Letters a Husband Ever Wrote'—Not a 'Shooting Woman.'

Before taking the witness stand to-day in Justice Greenbaum's part of the Supreme Court, where her separation suit against Ernest G. Phinney, wealthy lumberman and member of many clubs, is on trial, Mrs. Willie Pearl Phinney waved a bundle of letters and promised to read to the court "the sweetest letters that a husband ever wrote to his wife."

While the couple lived together at No. 469 Riverside Drive only six months, Mrs. Phinney declared her husband's letters to her during that time were more ardent than a suitor usually writes his betrothed.

Mrs. Phinney, under direct examination by Max D. Steuer, told Justice Greenbaum that her honeymoon was hardly over in 1915 before her husband left for Jacksonville, Fla., where he has large business interests, and never came back. That he never intended to return, Mrs. Phinney testified, was indicated by a suit for divorce he filed in Jacksonville.

Things were very happy, the wife said, while she and her husband lived at the Waldorf and he provided her with a retinue of servants. When they moved into the Riverside Drive apartment disarrangements arose. On cross-examination Attorney F. R. Truesdale sought to show that Mrs. Phinney had made life unbearable for her husband.

"Didn't you threaten to throw vitriol in your husband's face?" asked Mr. Truesdale.

Mrs. Phinney arose from the witness chair and, striking the Judge's desk with her gloved hand, loudly replied:

"That is absolutely false. I never did anything to humiliate or hurt my husband."

"But you bought a revolver and hunted for days for your husband with the purpose of shooting him, didn't you?" she was asked.

"Why, I couldn't and wouldn't attempt to use a gun," declared Mrs. Phinney.

"Well, when you found you couldn't shoot your husband you threatened to shoot his lawyers, didn't you?" was asked.

"What would be the use of shooting them?" the witness inquired. "I am not a shooting woman, and I knew that if I brought this case into court I would get justice ultimately if not immediately."

Mrs. Phinney admitted she had hunted for her husband.

"I went to his clubs and to his usual haunts and couldn't find him," she said. "I thought he needed care and, as I had been a professional nurse, I wanted to take him home and care for him."

Noticing the increasing nervousness of Mrs. Phinney under the cross-examination of Mr. Truesdale, Justice Greenbaum adjourned the case until Oct. 19 to enable Mrs. Phinney to consult with a physician. The court announced it would name the doctor.

BORDEN FIRST TO GRANT DEMAND; SIX MONTHS' AGREEMENT AT ISSUE

New Offer Comes as Famine Reaches Its Climax—Women, Babies in Arms, Fight at the City Stations for Supplies for Children.

EXTRA POLICE CALLED TO PREVENT DISORDER

The milk boycott situation was cleared this afternoon when the Borden Condensed Milk Company, which takes care of one-fifth of New York's milk supply, announced that it would grant the demand of the producers for an increase of 45 cents per hundred pounds for milk at the source of supply. The other big milk distributing concerns immediately fell into line with the Borden.

The only obstacle in the way of a quick finish to the milk shortage lies in a disagreement between the farmers and the distributors as to the period over which the increase is to be effective. The Borden Company in announcing its determination to grant an increase which will pay the producer about five cents a quart for his milk at the point of delivery limited the contract for the increase to a period of thirty days.

The representatives of the Dairy-men's League who assembled at the City Hall this afternoon at the request of Mayor Mitchell to talk over the situation promptly rejected the Borden offer, but only insofar as it applies to the time it shall be effective. R. D. Cooper, chairman of the League, said:

"We can't consider an offer that doesn't run at least six months. We wouldn't look at an offer which is to be in force only thirty days."

The representatives of the dairymen met Health Commissioner Emerson and Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan in the Mayor's office. The Mayor was not present.

Commissioner Emerson said he had hoped that a compromise might be reached by which the producers will accept a thirty day contract with the provision that a disinterested commission, to be appointed by the Mayor, shall investigate and report within thirty days on the merits of the controversy.

A little after 1 P. M. H. N. Hallock, Vice President of the Borden company, sent word to all the depots of the company in all the States supplying milk to this market to pay the increase.

"We have granted everything the Dairymen's League demanded," said Mr. Hallock to The Evening World reporter. "We have felt from the first that the biggest question in this business is the babies of New York. The Dairymen's League and the Borden Company come next.

"We've met the great public necessity—the duty of supplying the needs of the people. We have felt that the price asked by the farmers is too high and we kept up the contention as long as it was reasonable to. The big thing now is to protect the public."

The officers of the other milk distributing companies were gathered at City Hall to meet Health Commissioner Emerson when they were told what the Borden had done.

"Then we'll all have to fall in line," said Loten Horton, President of the Sheffield Farms Company. "What else is there for us to do? We'll have to meet the extortionate demands of the farmers."

The other milk distributors present all said about the same thing.

The hardest pinch of the famine was felt to-day among the people

WIFE DIDN'T WANT "TO KILL PHINNEY, BUT TO KEEP HIM"

She Indignantly Denies Threats in Separation Suit Against the Rich Lumberman.

CITES HIS LOVE NOTES.

Says They Are 'Sweetest Letters a Husband Ever Wrote'—Not a 'Shooting Woman.'

Before taking the witness stand to-day in Justice Greenbaum's part of the Supreme Court, where her separation suit against Ernest G. Phinney, wealthy lumberman and member of many clubs, is on trial, Mrs. Willie Pearl Phinney waved a bundle of letters and promised to read to the court "the sweetest letters that a husband ever wrote to his wife."

While the couple lived together at No. 469 Riverside Drive only six months, Mrs. Phinney declared her husband's letters to her during that time were more ardent than a suitor usually writes his betrothed.

Mrs. Phinney, under direct examination by Max D. Steuer, told Justice Greenbaum that her honeymoon was hardly over in 1915 before her husband left for Jacksonville, Fla., where he has large business interests, and never came back. That he never intended to return, Mrs. Phinney testified, was indicated by a suit for divorce he filed in Jacksonville.

Things were very happy, the wife said, while she and her husband lived at the Waldorf and he provided her with a retinue of servants. When they moved into the Riverside Drive apartment disarrangements arose. On cross-examination Attorney F. R. Truesdale sought to show that Mrs. Phinney had made life unbearable for her husband.

"Didn't you threaten to throw vitriol in your husband's face?" asked Mr. Truesdale.

Mrs. Phinney arose from the witness chair and, striking the Judge's desk with her gloved hand, loudly replied:

"That is absolutely false. I never did anything to humiliate or hurt my husband."

"But you bought a revolver and hunted for days for your husband with the purpose of shooting him, didn't you?" she was asked.

"Why, I couldn't and wouldn't attempt to use a gun," declared Mrs. Phinney.

"Well, when you found you couldn't shoot your husband you threatened to shoot his lawyers, didn't you?" was asked.

"What would be the use of shooting them?" the witness inquired. "I am not a shooting woman, and I knew that if I brought this case into court I would get justice ultimately if not immediately."

Mrs. Phinney admitted she had hunted for her husband.

"I went to his clubs and to his usual haunts and couldn't find him," she said. "I thought he needed care and, as I had been a professional nurse, I wanted to take him home and care for him."

Noticing the increasing nervousness of Mrs. Phinney under the cross-examination of Mr. Truesdale, Justice Greenbaum adjourned the case until Oct. 19 to enable Mrs. Phinney to consult with a physician. The court announced it would name the doctor.

BORDEN FIRST TO GRANT DEMAND; SIX MONTHS' AGREEMENT AT ISSUE

New Offer Comes as Famine Reaches Its Climax—Women, Babies in Arms, Fight at the City Stations for Supplies for Children.

EXTRA POLICE CALLED TO PREVENT DISORDER

The milk boycott situation was cleared this afternoon when the Borden Condensed Milk Company, which takes care of one-fifth of New York's milk supply, announced that it would grant the demand of the producers for an increase of 45 cents per hundred pounds for milk at the source of supply. The other big milk distributing concerns immediately fell into line with the Borden.

The only obstacle in the way of a quick finish to the milk shortage lies in a disagreement between the farmers and the distributors as to the period over which the increase is to be effective. The Borden Company in announcing its determination to grant an increase which will pay the producer about five cents a quart for his milk at the point of delivery limited the contract for the increase to a period of thirty days.

The representatives of the Dairy-men's League who assembled at the City Hall this afternoon at the request of Mayor Mitchell to talk over the situation promptly rejected the Borden offer, but only insofar as it applies to the time it shall be effective. R. D. Cooper, chairman of the League, said:

"We can't consider an offer that doesn't run at least six months. We wouldn't look at an offer which is to be in force only thirty days."

The representatives of the dairymen met Health Commissioner Emerson and Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan in the Mayor's office. The Mayor was not present.

Commissioner Emerson said he had hoped that a compromise might be reached by which the producers will accept a thirty day contract with the provision that a disinterested commission, to be appointed by the Mayor, shall investigate and report within thirty days on the merits of the controversy.

A little after 1 P. M. H. N. Hallock, Vice President of the Borden company, sent word to all the depots of the company in all the States supplying milk to this market to pay the increase.

"We have granted everything the Dairymen's League demanded," said Mr. Hallock to The Evening World reporter. "We have felt from the first that the biggest question in this business is the babies of New York. The Dairymen's League and the Borden Company come next.

"We've met the great public necessity—the duty of supplying the needs of the people. We have felt that the price asked by the farmers is too high and we kept up the contention as long as it was reasonable to. The big thing now is to protect the public."

The officers of the other milk distributing companies were gathered at City Hall to meet Health Commissioner Emerson when they were told what the Borden had done.

"Then we'll all have to fall in line," said Loten Horton, President of the Sheffield Farms Company. "What else is there for us to do? We'll have to meet the extortionate demands of the farmers."

The other milk distributors present all said about the same thing.

The hardest pinch of the famine was felt to-day among the people

WIFE DIDN'T WANT "TO KILL PHINNEY, BUT TO KEEP HIM"

She Indignantly Denies Threats in Separation Suit Against the Rich Lumberman.

CITES HIS LOVE NOTES.

Says They Are 'Sweetest Letters a Husband Ever Wrote'—Not a 'Shooting Woman.'

Before taking the witness stand to-day in Justice Greenbaum's part of the Supreme Court, where her separation suit against Ernest G. Phinney, wealthy lumberman and member of many clubs, is on trial, Mrs. Willie Pearl Phinney waved a bundle of letters and promised to read to the court "the sweetest letters that a husband ever wrote to his wife."

While the couple lived together at No. 469 Riverside Drive only six months, Mrs. Phinney declared her husband's letters to her during that time were more ardent than a suitor usually writes his betrothed.

Mrs. Phinney, under direct examination by Max D. Steuer, told Justice Greenbaum that her honeymoon was hardly over in 1915 before her husband left for Jacksonville, Fla., where he has large business interests, and never came back. That he never intended to return, Mrs. Phinney testified, was indicated by a suit for divorce he filed in Jacksonville.

Things were very happy, the wife said, while she and her husband lived at the Waldorf and he provided her with a retinue of servants. When they moved into the Riverside Drive apartment disarrangements arose. On cross-examination Attorney F. R. Truesdale sought to show that Mrs. Phinney had made life unbearable for her husband.

"Didn't you threaten to throw vitriol in your husband's face?" asked Mr. Truesdale.

Mrs. Phinney arose from the witness chair and, striking the Judge's desk with her gloved hand, loudly replied:

"That is absolutely false. I never did anything to humiliate or hurt my husband."

"But you bought a revolver and hunted for days for your husband with the purpose of shooting him, didn't you?" she was asked.

"Why, I couldn't and wouldn't attempt to use a gun," declared Mrs. Phinney.

"Well, when you found you couldn't shoot your husband you threatened to shoot his lawyers, didn't you?" was asked.

"What would be the use of shooting them?" the witness inquired. "I am not a shooting woman, and I knew that if I brought this case into court I would get justice ultimately if not immediately."

Mrs. Phinney admitted she had hunted for her husband.

"I went to his clubs and to his usual haunts and couldn't find him," she said. "I thought he needed care and, as I had been a professional nurse, I wanted to take him home and care for him."

Noticing the increasing nervousness of Mrs. Phinney under the cross-examination of Mr. Truesdale, Justice Greenbaum adjourned the case until Oct. 19 to enable Mrs. Phinney to consult with a physician. The court announced it would name the doctor.

BORDEN FIRST TO GRANT DEMAND; SIX MONTHS' AGREEMENT AT ISSUE

New Offer Comes as Famine Reaches Its Climax—Women, Babies in Arms, Fight at the City Stations for Supplies for Children.

EXTRA POLICE CALLED TO PREVENT DISORDER

The milk boycott situation was cleared this afternoon when the Borden Condensed Milk Company, which takes care of one-fifth of New York's milk supply, announced that it would grant the demand of the producers for an increase of 45 cents per hundred pounds for milk at the source of supply. The other big milk distributing concerns immediately fell into line with the Borden.

The only obstacle in the way of a quick finish to the milk shortage lies in a disagreement between the farmers and the distributors as to the period over which the increase is to be effective. The Borden Company in announcing its determination to grant an increase which will pay the producer about five cents a quart for his milk at the point of delivery limited the contract for the increase to a period of thirty days.